

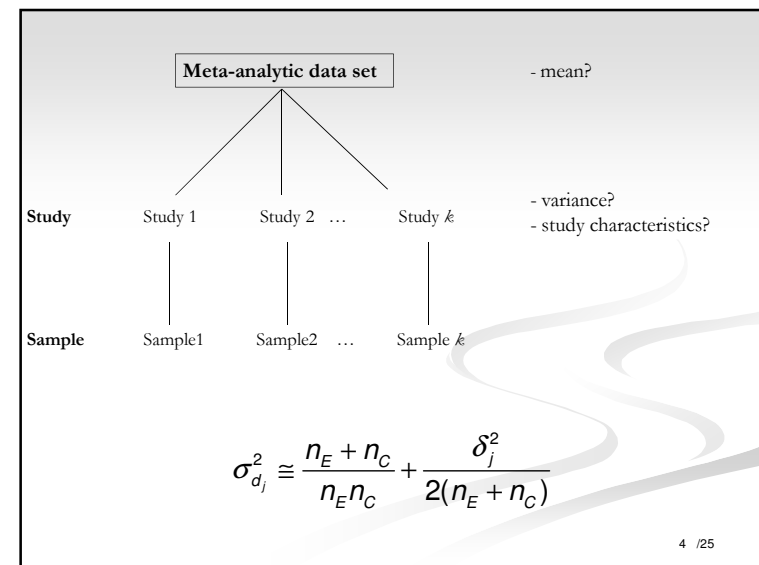
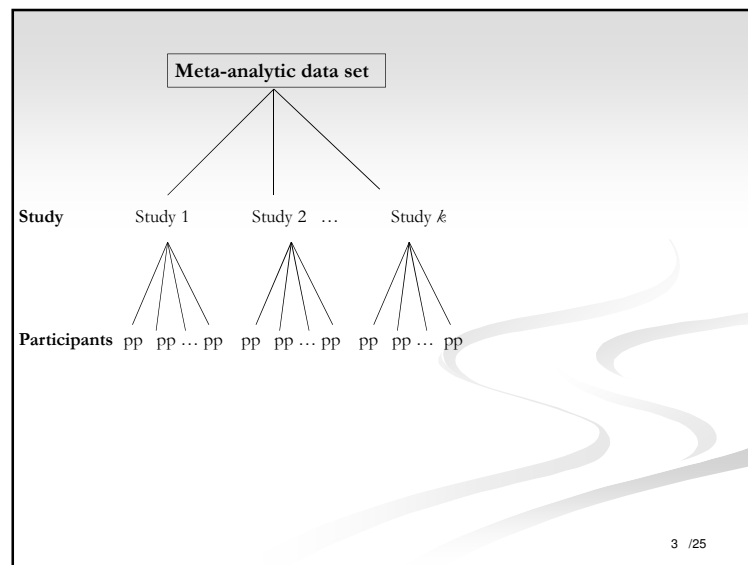
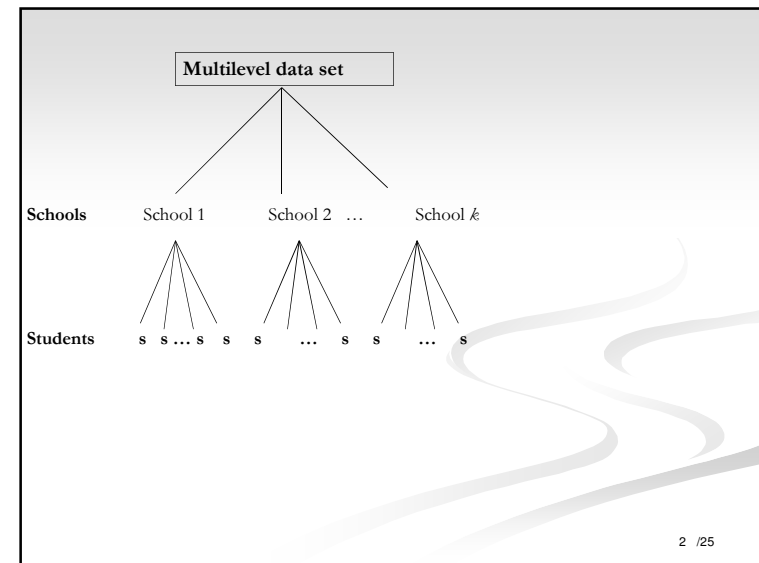
Modelling dependent effect sizes in meta-analysis: Possibilities and limitations of three-level models



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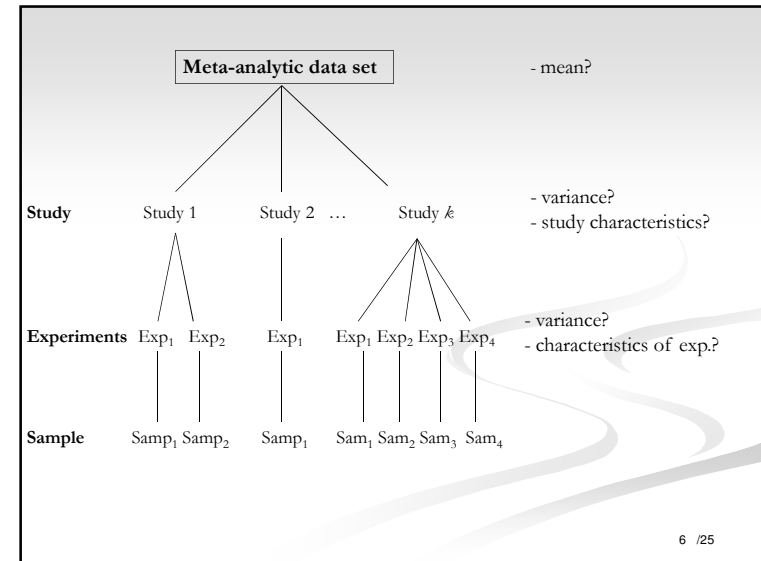


Example 1: Mechanisms of masked priming: A meta-analysis

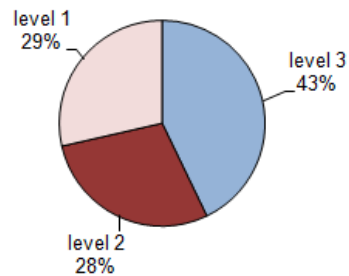
Van den Bussche, E., Van den Noortgate, W., & Reynvoet B. (Psychological Bulletin, 2009)

→ 23 studies, 88 experiments

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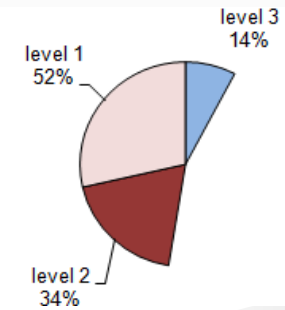


Random Effects Model



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Mixed Effects Model



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Example 2: The effect of choice-making as an intervention for problem behavior: A meta-analysis

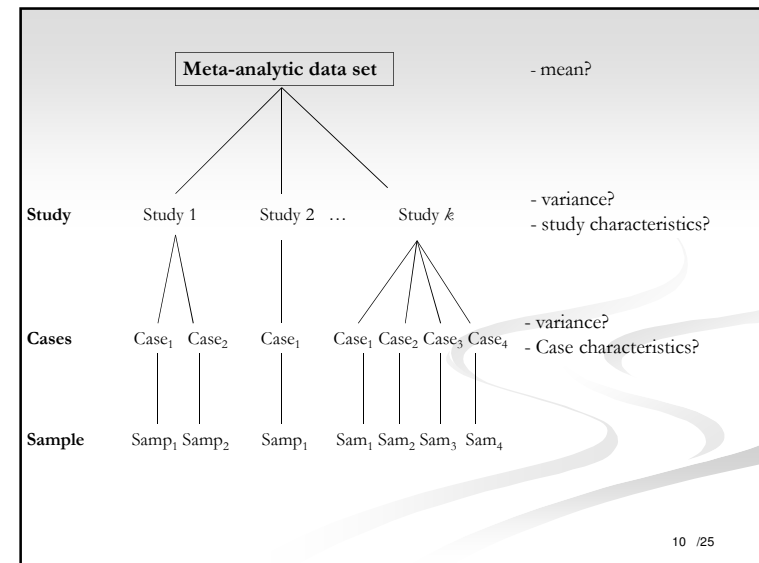
Van den Noortgate & Onghena (2009), *Evidence-Based Communication Assessment and Interventions*

Reanalysis of

Shogren, K.A. et al. (2004), *Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions*

→ 13 single-case studies, 31 cases

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Fixed

Intercept	1.72	(0.35)
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Variances

Level 3:	0.51	(0.81)
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Level 2:	2.11	(0.79)
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Level 1:	0.19	
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Fixed

Intercept	1.72	(0.35)	1.60	(0.63)
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Male			0.09	(0.67)
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Choice			0.22	(0.85)
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Variances

Level 3:	0.51	(0.81)	0.60	(0.97)
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Level 2:	2.11	(0.79)	2.23	(0.87)
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Level 1:	0.19		0.19	
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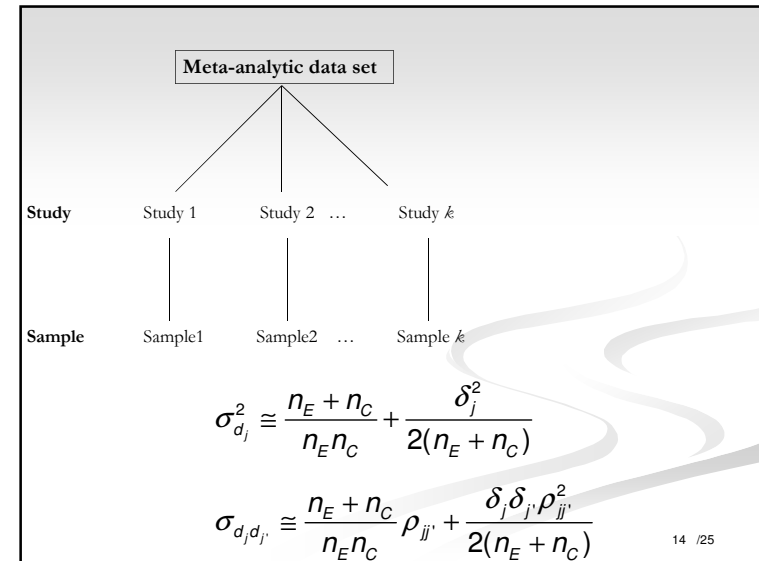
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But ...

independent samples assumed!

What if multiple outcomes?

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Dealing with sample dependencies

- Perform a multivariate meta-analysis

But: where do we get the correlations?

- Ignoring dependencies

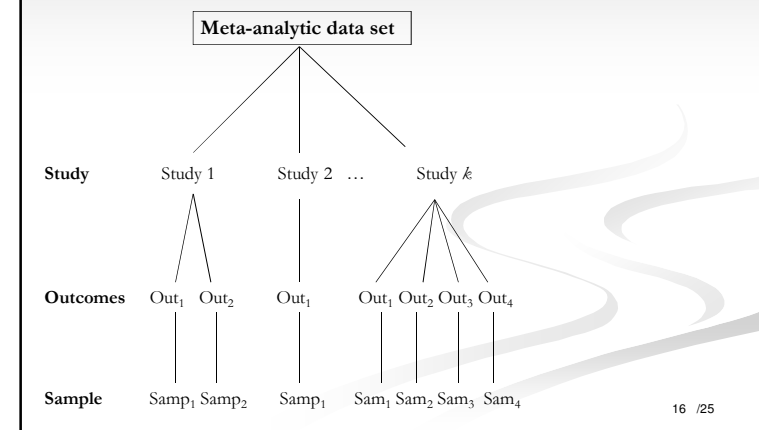
But: overusing information

- Randomly choose one effect size per study
- Average effect sizes per study
- Choose the most relevant outcome per study
- Do separate meta-analyses

But: loss of information

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What about using a three level model?

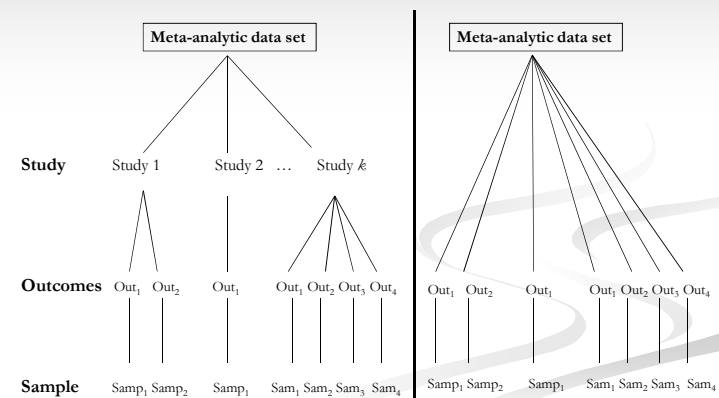


Simulation design

- Raw data generated
 - Multivariate (2 outcome variables) 2-level model
 - Variance within samples: 1
 - Covariance within samples: 0, .4 and .8
 - Variance between studies: .1, .2
 - Covariance between studies: .5
 - Mean effect: 0, .25, .50
 - $N = 30, 80$; $k = 40, 80$
- 72 x 1000 datasets

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Analysis



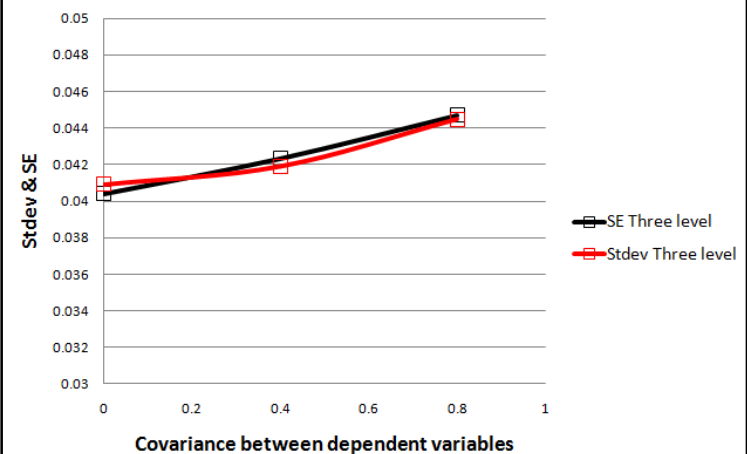
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Results

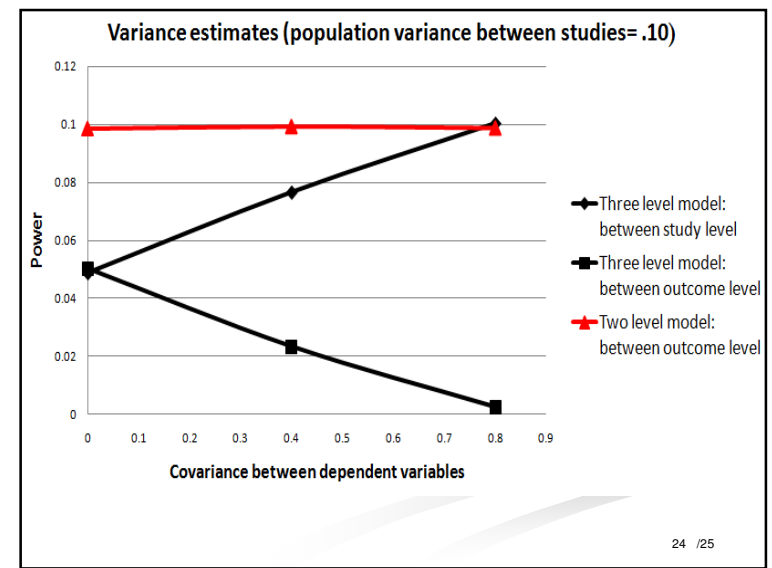
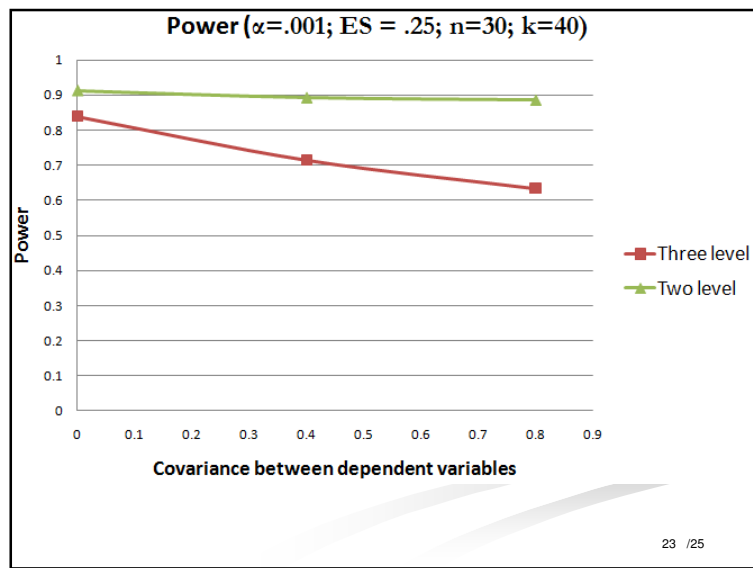
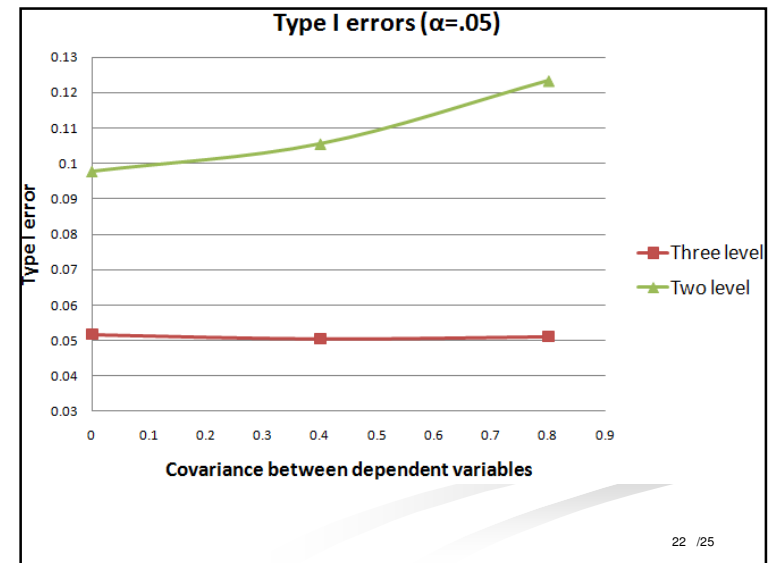
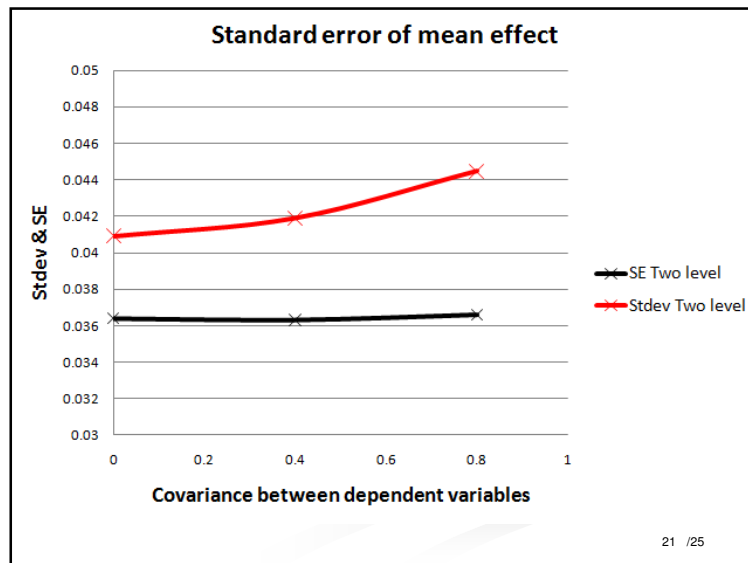
- Mean effect almost unbiased
- SE of mean effect
(for effect = 0, $n=30$, $k=80$; but same pattern for other combinations)

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Standard error of mean effect



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Conclusion

- ML-MA elegant way to account for dependencies between effect sizes based on independent samples
- Promising results for ML-MA for dependencies due to dependent samples!
- More simulation (& analytical work) needed and currently being done

Thank you!

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